

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the title of the invention to read as follows. A marked-up version of the amended specification, showing the changes made thereto, is also attached.

A1

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--IMAGE SENSOR AND METHOD FOR DRIVING AN IMAGE  
SENSOR FOR REDUCING FIXED PATTERN NOISE--.

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Please amend the specification to read as follows.

Page 3, first paragraph:

A2

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In Fig. 1A, the bipolar transistor 9 constructs a sensor portion of a photo-electric conversion element. Each transistor 9 is connected to a MOS transistor 27 (28), MOS transistor 31 (32), capacitances  $C_{TS1}$  and  $C_{TN2}$  which are reset by the reset signal  $\phi_{CR}$ , and MOS transistor 25 (26), and the MOS transistors 25 and 26 of the respective bits are connected to the common output lines 3 and 4. Reference symbols  $C_{HS}$  and  $C_{HN}$  denote capacitances for the output lines 3 and 4. The output lines 3 and 4 are connected to the differential amplifier 33 via voltage-follower amplifiers 13a and 13b.

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Page 4, last paragraph:

A3 In order to reset holding capacitances  $C_{HS}$  7 and  $C_{HN}$  8, MOS transistors 5 and 6 are turned on by a signal  $\phi_{HC}$ . After these capacitances are reset, the MOS transistors 25 and 26 are turned on by the timing signal  $\phi_N$  output from a shift register (not shown). When the MOS transistors 25 and 26 are ON, data in the light signal holding capacitance  $C_{TS1}$  and noise signal holding capacitance  $C_{TN2}$  (some components of charges) are respectively transferred to the capacitances  $C_{HS}7$  and  $C_{HN}8$ , connected to the common output lines 3 and 4. Consequently, the potential that appears on the output line 3 (4) is determined by the ratio between the capacitances  $C_{HS}7$  and  $C_{TS}1$  (the ratio between  $C_{HN}8$  and  $C_{TN}2$ ). The potential on the output line 3 (4) is amplified by the differential amplifier 33 via an amplifier 13a (13b).

Page 5, second full paragraph:

A4 By repeating such shift operation, the charges accumulated on the sensors (transistors 9) of the respective bits are read out to the capacitances  $C_{HS}7$  and  $C_{HN}8$ . Voltages induced on the capacitances  $C_{HS}7$  and  $C_{HN}8$  are input to the differential amplifier 33 via the voltage-follower amplifiers 13a and 13b.

Page 11, last paragraph:

Fig. 3 shows the arrangement of an assembly 300 of a contact image sensor according to the first embodiment. In Fig. 3, the assembly 300 has a plurality of sensor chips 100, 100', 100'', ..., 100<sup>n</sup>, a pair of common output lines 101 and 102 from these sensor chips, and one amplifier chip 200. In principle, each of the sensor chips 100, ... has two output terminals, which are respectively connected to the common output lines 101 and 102. The two input terminals of the amplifier chip 200 are respectively connected to the common output lines 101 and 102. The amplifier chip 200 has a single output terminal  $V_{OUT}$ . The output from this terminal  $V_{OUT}$  is that of the assembly 300.

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